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1841-42

REPORTS

OF THE

SELECTMEN,

AND

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

OF THE

TOWN OF NASHUA,

FOR THE YEAR

1841 --- 42.

NASHUA, N. H.

PRINTED BY ALBIN BEARD.

1842.

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STATE OF NEW YORK

FOR THE YEAR

1880-1881

ALBANY, N. Y.

THIRD OF APRIL 1881

1881

SELECTMENS' REPORT.

EXPENDITURES.

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

Cash paid, to wit :

Phinehas Adams,	for labor	50
William Adams,	"	50
William Brown,	"	17 00
William Brown, 2d,	"	21 00
Joel Brown,	"	2 25
Moody Blood,	"	66 25
Abel Blood,	"	2 50
Nahum Burke,	"	3 00
Stephen Butler,	"	1 00
Thomas Bowers,	"	2 00
Solomon R. Bullard,	"	42 50
Asa Beverly,	"	2 50
John Butterfield,	"	9 50
Silas Butterfield,	"	3 00
Amos Blodgett,	"	1 50
Thomas Bailey,	"	4 50
E. Barrett,	"	1 00
Daniel Clapp,	"	7 25
Moody Clapp,	"	9 37
John Cummings,	"	1 00
Oliver Carleton,	"	30
James Combs,	"	80
Samuel Chandler,	"	3 00
Luther Cowan,	"	1 00
Stephen D. Cheney,	"	1 00
John Cutter,	"	8 50

Michael Clark,	for labor,	4 00
John Dane,	"	2 50
Jeremiah Douglass,	"	60
John Dandley,	"	4 75
Elisha T. Eppes,	"	4 00
Walter French,	"	455 42
John Ford,	"	2 08
Jonathan Foss,	"	1 00
George W. Fowler,	"	3 50
Loammi Fletcher,	"	50
William Fletcher,	"	4 25
Willard Fosdick,	"	50
Ralph E. Gilson,	"	28 25
John Grimes,	"	8 75
Jacob M'Gilvery,	"	1 00
Stilman Holmes,	"	2 00
John Harris, jr.,	"	2 00
Jere. Hubbard,	"	2 00
James Hale,	"	25 75
Joshua Huntington,	"	5 25
Solomon Hutchinson,	"	1 00
James Hardy,	"	3 50
Josiah Hamlet,	"	10 75
Ebenezer Harris, jr.,	"	14 75
Sherebiah Hunt,	"	1 00
William Holt,	"	5 50
Nathan Kidder,	"	9 00
Moses F. Kimball,	"	9 00
John Lund, 2d,	"	1 26
Isaac Lawrence,	"	6 50
Clifton Lund,	"	19 25
Thomas J. Laton,	"	1 00
Rufus A. M'Clary,	"	39 50
Enos Merrill,	"	26 00
Jacob Merrill,	"	7 50
Benjamin Merrill,	"	44 17
Isaiah Morse,	"	18 25
James Marshall,	"	3 00
William Mardough,	"	6 00
Sumner Morgan,	"	50
John Merrill,	"	1 00
John Millett,	"	2 00
Levi H. Newton,	"	4 75
Stephen Nichols,	"	16 00
Holt Nichols,	"	4 00
Samuel C. Powers,	"	28 25
William P. Powers,	"	13 87
Jonathan Powers,	"	10 75
Ebenezer Pearsons,	"	78 17

Lyman Percival,	for labor,	43 10
Thomas Pearsons,	for labor and teams,	93 25
Lucius Perkins,	for labor,	10 50
Ebenezer F. Perry,	"	2 00
Elijah Powers,	"	1 75
Caleb Pearsons,	"	25 45
Asa Pettingill,	"	1 25
Joseph Richards,	"	8 00
Preston Robbins,	"	2 00
Charles H. Read,	labor and teams,	217 64
Samuel Robbins,	labor,	2 00
Nathaniel Sleeper,	"	21 90
Winslow A. Shattuck,	"	40 75
Abel Shattuck,	"	3 00
Abiel Shattuck,	"	10 00
John F. Stevens,	"	27 00
Solomon Searles,	"	30 25
Mark Starrett,	"	1 00
Samuel Shepherd,	"	3 12
Mark N. Swallow,	"	6 00
William H. Smith,	"	2 00
William Shirley,	"	13 00
John Shepard,	"	4 00
Abijah Spalding,	"	8 75
Benjamin Searles, Jr.	"	45 00
Amos B. Thompson,	"	2 00
Silas B. Thompson,	"	52 90
William W. Temple,	"	30 25
Edwin C. Tilden,	"	50
William Thom,	"	5 00
Henry Turrell,	"	1 00
G. & E. Whitford,	"	4 50
James Whitney,	"	11 00
Asa Woods,	"	12 00
Rufus Williams,	"	5 50
Peter Woodcock,	"	5 55
Elias Waterman,	"	67
Horace Whitney,	"	2 50
Asa Woods, Jr.	"	2 00
David A. Whittemore,	"	2 62
Thomas G. Bowers,	gravel	6 00
Olive Towns,	"	7 00
Nashua Manufacturing Co.,	stone	159 81
Ignatius Tyler,	lumber and labor	21 54
Hiram Woods,	labor	3 33
Reuben Godfrey,	"	50
Asa Hall,	"	5 35
Benjamin Shipley,	"	2 50
John Burnham,	repairing tools	6 60

Samuel F. Wright,	repairing tools,	10 40
Zebadiah Shattuck,	stone	1 80
James Atwood,	"	75
Albin Beard,	printing certificates,	3 75
Benjamin Roby,	labor,	2 50
Franklin Foster,	tools,	6 00
Samuel Merrill,	repairs,	1 00
Henry Johnson,	labor,	40
John Lund,	repairing tools,	2 43
Hugh Smith,	labor,	1 00
Kendrick & Tuttle,	tools,	10 02
John Shepard,	labor,	1 50
Miles Farmer,	"	4 00
Thomas Pearsons,	"	3 00
Caleb Pearsons,	"	50
Willys Redfield,	stone,	1 00
Joseph Greeley,	"	12 00
Ballard Smith,	labor,	5 50
Leonard Roby,	"	6 00
Peter Woodcock,	"	25
Mark N. Swallow,	"	1 00
Amos Abbot	"	1 00
Stephen Kendrick,	labor,	112 12
		<hr/> \$2318 29

From which deduct Receipts, to wit :

Ezra Drowne,	for sand,	4 00
Leonard Pettengill,	"	3 00
Jacob D. Dodge,	"	75
Jesse Crosby,	gravel,	8 05
Reed & Spalding,	"	25
Jesse Bowers,	cutting wood,	3 00
Jonas Woods,	"	21 45
Daniel Abbot,	"	10 84
Thomas Pearsons,	shovel sold to him,	50
William W. Temple,	shovel lost by him,	94
A. E. Thayer,	stone,	2 00
Concord Rail Road,	labor,	19 25
Town of Merrimack, one half repairs, on Pennichuck Bridge,		10 77
		<hr/> \$84 80
		<hr/> \$2233 49

NEW ROAD TO MINE FALLS.

Cash paid, to wit ;

ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Simon P. Colby,	23 75
Hiram Munroe,	22 45

Perley Foster,	14 28	
	<hr/>	\$60 48

WITNESSES.

Nathaniel Shattuck, travel and attendance,	2 00	
Ensign Bailey, " "	6 00	
Jacob D. Dodge, " "	75	
Luther Rockwood, " "	4 00	
Sam'l M. Richardson, " "	7 00	
Joseph Greely 2d, " "	2 20	
	<hr/>	\$21 95

John Lund, services,	1 00	
Wilkins & Hardy, horse and carriage,	1 50	
Liberty Aldrich, use of boat,	50	
Nashua Manuf. Co. wharfage of lumber,	50 00	
Kendrick & Tuttle, horse hire,	2 95	
Abbot & Fox, services,	20	
Copy of Report of Road Commissioners,	25	
John Sawtell, services,	4 00	
Franklin Fletcher, " "	5 29	
Stephen Kendrick, " "	12 00	
	<hr/>	\$77 69
		<hr/>
		\$160 12

WIDENING AND STRAIGHTENING ROADS.

Cash paid, to wit :

Daniel Abbot, land damages,	5 00	
Jesse Bowers, " "	10 00	
Jonas Woods, " "	18 00	
John Lund, services,	9 50	
Abbot & Fox, " "	1 50	
Kendrick & Tuttle, " "	2 18	
Alfred Greeley, " "	3 00	
James N. Elkins, " "	3 00	
Jonas Woods, stone &c.	12 18	
Stephen Kendrick, services,	9 00	
	<hr/>	\$73 36

SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Cash paid Committees, to wit :

District No. 1,	131 00
" 2,	131 00
" 3,	731 28
" 4,	131 00
" 5,	88 77
" 6,	131 00

District No. 7,	131 00
“ 8,	88 77
“ 9,	1317 93
“ 10,	277 03
“ 11,	343 32
Building School House, in District No. 1,	629 42
Albin Beard, printing Committee's Report,	24 66
A. Beard, printing Certificates,	7 50
D. Marshall, School Books,	2 32
A. E. Thayer, “	8 26
C. T. Gill, “	1 87
Samuel Osgood, Sup. School Committee,	10 00
L. C. Browne, “ “	30 00
E. Spalding, “ “	38 00
	<hr/> \$4254 13

ALMS HOUSE.

Cash paid, to wit :

Luther A. Roby, for oxen,	52 50
Joseph Waugh, for hay,	15 00
John Grimes, “ “	16 71
Abel Shattuck, manure,	11 37
Walter French, “	8 31
Phinehas W. Prescott, breast plate,	2 50
Jonas D. Woods, for potatoes,	5 60
Leonard Roby, “ “	10 25
B. P. Moore, coffin, Mrs. Robbins,	3 00
“ “ “ “ Abbot,	3 00
“ “ “ “ sundry repairs,	8 33
Thomas Chase, goods,	86 50
Flagg & Abbott, “	149 37
John Flagg, “	4 55
Kendrick & Tuttle, “	109 62
H. F. Courser, “	24 96
N. Kendall & Co. “	140 33
Ehjah Colburn, professional services,	2 25
Micah Eldredge, “ “	30 00
Joseph Waugh, salary, for year ending March 1, 1842,	300 00
	<hr/> \$984 15

From which deduct Receipts of

J. Waugh, balance receipts over disbursements,	41 79
E. Fisk's pension,	29 00
Walter French, for straw,	3 32
Flagg & Abbott, for butter,	22 96
Kendrick & Tuttle, for beef, &c.	19 19
N. Kendall & Co. for shoes,	6 00

Bedford relief of Pauper,	43 66
Hudson " "	3 33
County " "	163 83

\$333 08

Leaving balance of Expenditures, \$651 07

PAUPER EXPENSES OTHER THAN ALMSHOUSE.

Relief to Asa Jewett,	19 00
" Isaac Foote,	35 19
" Mrs. Leland,	11 25
" Jesse Killicut,	47 74
" William Bradford,	10 99
" William Harris,	11 25
" Samuel J. Marckres,	7 83
" Webster Reed's family,	7 53
" Widow Winn,	15 65
" Thomas Lund,	12 65
" Ezra Robbins,	3 33
" Micajah Morrill,	25 55
" Sarah J. Townsend,	41 19
" Frank Butterfield,	5 56
" Charles Lawrence's son,	2 25
" Mary A. Wallace,	10 25
" Benjamin Davis,	8 00
" Isaac Searle,	15 01
" Joseph Moses,	5 50
" William P. Smith,	3 50
" Sarah M. Kimball,	6 00
" Hale girl,	1 75
" Nathan Kidder,	36 35
" Misses Searles,	21 00

\$364 32

SUPPORT OF COUNTY PAUPERS.

Relief to an Irish child,	2 14
Support of Jane Brooks,	37 50
" and funeral expenses of Sam'l Wilson,	9 08
" Mahala Wilson and family,	9 25
" Mary Ann Murphy and child,	12 25
Relief to Hannah Andrews,	18 15
" Elizabeth Trask,	2 50
" Eliza J. Whittier,	5 75
" George Fowler,	1 87
" Abraham Williams,	1 00
" Sarah A. Thomas,	15 68
" Mrs. Cox,	3 00

Affidavits and professional services,	17 38	
Removals by Jesse B. Hidden,	15 00	
	<u> </u>	\$150 55
From the above deduct amount refunded by		
Dr. Eldredge,		4 50
		<u> </u>
		\$146 05

POLICE EXPENSES.

Thomas G. Banks,	services,	9 00	
Samuel Merrill,	"	1 50	
John Taylor,	"	4 50	
Franklin Fletcher,	"	1 50	
Eleazer Barrett,	"	15 00	
Israel Hunt, Jr.	"	8 18	
John Pettingill,	"	3 25	
Incidental,		80	
Prosecutions,		56 30	
		<u> </u>	\$100 03

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

A. Beard, printing report of 1841,	34 95	
J. H. Marshall, Invoice Books and stationery	26 65	
D. Marshall, stationery,	1 50	
A. Beard, printing,	14 50	
Charles P. Danforth, "	10 00	
N. Kendall & Co. mortgage book, &c.	8 05	
	<u> </u>	\$95 65

BOUNTY ON FOXES.

Levi Tolles,	25	
Peter Turrell,	75	
Beckwith & Gilman,	4 50	
Samuel McQuesten,	50	
	<u> </u>	\$6 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Samuel F. Wright, repairs of engine,	2 25	
Caleb Woods, " engine house,	2 50	
A. Beard, printing notices,	3 50	
Phinehas Adams, services,	1 50	
George Y. Sawyer, "	2 00	
Firewards' expenses,	7 75	
	<u> </u>	\$19 50

MILITARY EXPENSES.

Cash paid Soldiers' Rations, at Muster, to wit :

Lafayette Light Infantry, Capt. Gage,	25 00
Nashua Guards, Capt. Bowers,	25 50
Nashua Artillery, Capt. Spalding,	35 00
8th Co. Infantry, Capt. Roby,	31 50
1st Co. Infantry, Capt. Gilman,	44 50
Merrimack Rifle Company, Capt. Cross,	3 50
Hollis Grenadiers, Capt. Wheeler,	1 00
Colonel's Staff, belonging in Nashua,	2 50
Capt. Roby, powder,	3 78
Capt. Gilman, " "	5 34
Capt. Bowers, " "	3 06
Incidental,	2 75
Capt. Gage's company, Act July 3, 1838,	34 00
Capt. Bowers's " " "	32 00
Capt. Spalding's " " "	64 00
Capt. Roby's " " "	35 00
Capt. Gilman's " " "	53 00
Capt. Cross's Mer. R. C. " "	5 00
Colonel's Staff in Nashua, " "	4 00
	<hr/> \$410 43

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. D. Montgomery, for moving table,	18
First Cong. Society for use of house,	50 00
Moses Wood, services	3 00
Jeptha Conant, horse hire,	2 00
W. W. & C. H. Parker, horse hire,	75
Kendrick & Tuttle, " "	9 52
Joel H. Conant, " "	7 75
Isaac J. Fox, " "	20 00
J., E. & A. Greeley, for use of hall for town meeting, &c.	12 00
Jas. Hartshorn, chest for weights & measures,	2 88
Recording Deed, Searls to town,	34
Squire Blanchard, burying carcasses,	25
Merrill & Phillips, repairing ballot box,	25
Postages,	2 10
George Y. Sawyer, services,	17 25
J. Rockwood, for guide boards,	4 88
Jacob Hall, services,	5 00
Allen Robinson, lumber, horse hire, &c.	58 94
	<hr/> \$197 09

SERVICES OF SELECTMEN AND TOWN OFFICERS.

Peter Clark, Jr. as Selectman and Overseer of the Poor,	94 50
Stephen Kendrick,	116 01
Jefferson Rockwood,	81 89
Amos G. Atwood,	37 00
Allen Robinson,	36 50
Franklin Munroe, Town Clerk,	23 00
J. Rockwood, Treasurer,	15 00
Auditing Committee,	6 00
	<hr/> \$409 90

OLD BILLS AND INTEREST.

Willys Redfield, abatement,	1 98
Samuel Conery, highway, 1840,	1 00
Asa Hall, " "	2 00
Dr. Graves, old bill, 1837,	31 00
Gowen Bailey, abatement, 1839,	1 23
J. & J. H. Combs, coffin, Swasey child, 1840,	2 00
Alfred Greeley, as one of committee to investigate acc'ts of Selectmen, 1837—8,	9 75
Joseph Greely, 2d, rent of house occupied by Nathan Kidder, in 1839—40,	9 00
Cyrus Baldwin, military fee,	1 00
Thomas G. Banks, gravel, 1840,	1 50
Thomas G. Banks, police, 1840,	1 00
Cost on action, Nashua vs. Stephen Atwood, included in new note to the town;	18 35
Cost on action vs. John Eayrs, stopped by order of Selectmen,	4 00
Israel Hunt, Jr. and Col. Call, for services as committee in relation to old meet- ing house and town house,	13 00
C. F. Gove and G. Y. Sawyer, do.	8 00
John Crombie and Geo. Tuttle, do.	12 00
Israel Hunt, additional land damages on Swallow road,	18 00
	<hr/> \$134 81
Interest on old orders,	72 43
Paid old orders,	2688 96
	<hr/> \$2896 20

RECAPITULATION.

Repairs of highways and bridges,	2233 49	
Mine Falls road,	160 12	
Widening and straightening roads,	73 36	
Support of Schools,	3624 71*	
Military expenses,	410 43	
Balance Almshouse expenses,	651 07	
Pauper expenses other than almshouse,	364 32	
County Paupers,	146 05	
Fire Department,	19 50	
Police expenses,	100 03	
Printing and Stationery,	95 65	
Bounty on Foxes,	6 00	
Miscellaneous,	197 09	
Services of Town officers,	409 90	
Old Bills,	134 81	
Interest on Town Orders,	72 43	
Paid old Orders,	2688 96	
		\$11,387 92

ALMSHOUSE IN ACCOUNT WITH TOWN. DR.

For Invoice of Stock, Provisions, &c.		
February 12, 1841,	1215 48	
For balance of Expenditures,	651 07	
		\$1866 55

Contra. CR.

By Invoice of Stock and Provisions,		
February 12, 1842,	1301 37	
By labor on highways,	29 37	
By use of tools on highways,	6 00	
By relief to Misses Searles,	12 24	
By balance against Almshouse,	517 57	
		\$1866 55

INVOICE OF STOCK, PROVISIONS, &c.

AT ALMSHOUSE, FEBRUARY 12, 1842.

5 Cows,	at \$30,	150 00
2 three years old heifers,		40 00
2 two " "		35 00

* In preparing this report for the press, the amount of tax assessed, in School District No. 1, for building a new School House, was inadvertently included in the account of expenses for the support of Schools. As this tax was not ordered to be paid in till April next, it should not have been included in monies PAID OUT. It is omitted in the recapitulation.

22	Sheep,	at \$2 75,	60 50
2	Horses,	at \$80	160 00
6	Shoats,		72 00
	Poultry		9 00
10	1-2 Tons Hay,	at \$18,	189 00
2	1-2 " "	at \$13,	32 50
1	" "		10 00
1	" "		6 00
1	1-4 tons Corn fodder,		7 50
	Lot straw,		7 00
38	Bushels Corn,	at 6s.	38 00
29	1-2 " Rye,	at 5s 6d.	27 05
55	" Oats,	at 3s	27 50
1	" white beans,		2 00
1-2	" colored beans		62
250	" Potatoes,	at 2s 3d.	93 75
3	1-2 " Onions,	at 4s.	2 33
8	" Beets,	at 3s.	4 00
8	" Rutabagas,	at 2s.	2 67
4	" Salt,	at 44c.	1 76
5	1-2 Barrels Pork,	at \$15	82 50
3	Barrels Beef,	at \$10	30 00
5	1-2 Barrels Cider,	at 9s.	8 25
3	Barrels Vinegar,	at \$3	9 00
4	Barrels Soap,	at \$4	16 00
1-2	Barrel Flour,		3 38
475	lbs. hams and shoulders	at 7c.	33 25
55	lbs. Butter,	at 17c.	9 35
160	lbs. Lard,	at 10c.	16 00
130	lbs. Tallow,	at 10c.	13 00
40	lbs. Candles,	at 9d.	5 00
100	lbs. Grease,	at 5c.	5 00
215	lbs. Cheese,	at 6c.	12 90
20	lbs. dried Apples,	at 5c.	1 00
5	lbs. Tobacco,	at 20c.	1 00
10	lbs. Batting,	at 8c.	80
8	galls. Molasses,	at 25c.	2 00
10	1-2 yds. Frocking,	at 58c.	6 09
9	yds. press'd Woollen Cloth,	at 3s 6d.	5 25
5	pairs Shoes,	at 5s.	4 17
21	" "	at 6s.	21 00
6	m. 18 inch Shingles,	at \$3 50,	21 00
	New Plough,		7 75
1	Horse Sled,		5 00
3	Gates,	at 9s.	4 50
			<hr/> \$1301 37

SELECTMENS' ACCOUNT.

The Selectmen of Nashua for 1841—42, submit the following statement of Receipts and Disbursements.

Balance in Treasury, Feb. 22, 1841,	84 84	
Amount of Taxes assessed,	12256 00	
School House Tax in Dist. No. 1,	629 42	
	<hr/>	12885 42
Surplus Revenue deposited in bank,	1711 84	
Surplus Revenue collected since, principal and interest,	129 00	
Cash, proportion of Literary Fund,	369 02	
Bounty on Foxes,	17 25	
Tavern Licenses,	23 00	
License to June, Titus, Angevine, & Co.	30 00	
Cash received for note against James Atwood,	22 76	
Cash received for support of County Paupers,	285 07	
Deduct credit to Almshouse,	163 83	
	<hr/>	121 24
Cash received of Hudson for sup- port of pauper,	6 32	
Deduct credit to Almshouse,	3 33	
	<hr/>	2 99
Cash received of Bedford, for sup- port of pauper,	79 00	
Deduct credit to Almshouse,	43 66	
	<hr/>	35 34
Cash rec'd of Antrim, for support of pauper,	6 81	
“ Merrimack, “	10 41	
“ New Ipswich, “	7 53	
“ Amherst, “	20 00	
“ Sandwich, “	12 00	
“ Chichester, “	25 55	
Cash received for lumber sold,	347 07	
	<hr/>	\$15862 07

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Repairs of Highways,	2233 49
Mine Falls Road,	160 12
Widening and straightening roads,	73 36
Support of Schools,	3624 71
Military expenses,	410 43
Balance of Almshouse expenses,	651 07
Pauper expenses other than Almshouse,	364 32
County Paupers,	146 05
Police expenses,	100 03

For Printing and Stationery,	95	65
Bounty on Foxes,	6	00
Fire Department,	19	50
Miscellaneous,	197	09
Services of Town Officers,	409	90
State Tax for 1841,	1710	00
County Tax for 1841,	1160	56
Thomas Mills for collecting taxes, two		
per cent,	242	44
Old Bills paid,	134	81
Old Orders taken up,	2688	96
Interest on Orders,	72	43
Abatements,	133	92
School house Tax in District No. 1, to		
be collected by the 1st of April next,	629	42
Leaving a Balance of	597	81
		<hr/> \$15862 07
Errors Excepted,		
S. KENDRICK,	}	Selectmen of Nashua.
J. ROCKWOOD,		
A. G. ATWOOD,		
A. ROBINSON,		

Nashua, Feb. 26, 1841.

THE undersigned, a Committee appointed by the town for the purpose of auditing the books and accounts of the Selectmen for the current year, have attended to that duty and found all monies paid by them properly vouched—monies credited duly accounted for—the footings of the several accounts correctly added, and papers properly filed.

J. A. BALDWIN, }
JOHN FLAGG, } Committee.

Nashua, N. H. Feb. 25, 1842.

REMARKS.

THE foregoing statements, in detail, exhibit the result of our financial operations for the year 1841. We have paid all the current expenses of the year, (excepting a few small bills which the holders have neglected to hand in,)—also of old orders an interest, \$2761 39. And we have reason to believe that with the above exceptions, and an order on the Treasurer for \$676 12, dated January 1st, 1838, all the claims that were outstanding against the town at the commencement of the year, have been paid, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$597 81.

HIGHWAYS.—It is believed that the present condition of our highways, will justify a repetition of the favorable remarks contained in the last annual report of the Selectmen, concerning them. For several preceding years, a large proportion of the expenses of repairing the public roads, has been applied to those leading through the town, and others without the village. Previous to the commencement of repairs for the last year, it was deemed just and proper, in view of the state of the highways and streets in the village, its numerous inhabitants and the amount of taxes, paid by them, that a larger sum should be expended within the same, than in former years. As connected with this subject, and as prominent items, we refer to the paving of gutters, the stone walks crossing Main street at the most important points, thereby enabling people to pass in wet weather, from one side of the street to the other, without going ankle deep in mud, and the improvement of the principal street near the Factories of the Jackson Company.

In pursuance of an application of the Selectmen of this town, the Court of Common Pleas committed the subject of the Mine Falls road to the board of Road Commissioners, who reported in favor of discontinuing the same. But, upon a question of the legality of Mr. Foster's acting as a member of the board, in this case, the Court, we understand, decided that on the score of interest, he ought, not to act, and the report was recommitted, with instructions to the other two Commissioners to appoint another instead of Mr. Foster, and the petition is further continued.

ALMSHOUSE.—It will be seen by comparing the account of Alms-house expenditures for 1841, with that of 1840, that the cost of supporting the establishment has been reduced for the last year, about \$200. This may be accounted for, in a measure by the success of our efforts to reduce the number of in-

mates, by procuring suitable places for children in private families—an object ever held to be of the first importance.

At the close of 1840, the paupers in the Almshouse numbered forty-two—present number twenty-six. There has been an unusual amount of sickness during the past year, and of those supported at the establishment, four have died. Through the kindness of the different clergymen of the town, religious services have been held at the house on Sunday evenings, during the year, (January excepted,) in the benefit of which many individuals in the immediate vicinity have participated.

SURPLUS REVENUE.—Excepting the sum of \$129, which has been paid in, the surplus revenue remains the same as reported last year—no appropriation of the same having been made, except a small amount of interest for the use of schools.

CENSUS, 1841.—Males, 2389. Females, 3770. Total, 6159.

ABATEMENTS.—We feel that much credit is due to our Collector, Mr. Mills, for the very acceptable and faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, the whole amount of abatement of taxes being but \$133 92.

Though the management of the affairs of the town may have been less laborious for the last year than for the year next preceding, the undersigned, surviving members of the board, have felt very sensibly the additional duties and responsibilities resting upon them, in consequence of the death of their much esteemed chairman, the late Mr. Clark. Surpassed by few in a capacity for transacting business, his removal has left a void in the community which will remain for years to come.

Indulging a hope that our efforts to serve the town will meet with approbation, we respectfully submit the foregoing report.

S. KENDRICK,	} Selectmen of Nashua.
J. ROCKWOOD,	
A. G. ATWOOD,	
A. ROBINSON,	

Nashua, Feb. 26, 1841.

R E P O R T

OF THE

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

PROFESSIONAL duties have prevented the committee giving as much attention to individual schools, as they could wish ; yet they have given more than required by law and for which they receive compensation. A good degree of prosperity and general harmony has attended our schools, during the past year, and their character has been steadily improving.

Soon after the commencement of our winter schools, the committee sustained a loss in the removal of one of its members, the Rev. Mr. Osgood, to whose attainments, taste, and zeal in the cause of education, our schools are much indebted for the elevated position they have attained.

It is with great satisfaction that we are enabled to report that, since the commencement of the winter term, not a school in town has been broken up or seriously disturbed ; a fact which has few parallels in the past, and which gives high promise for the future. This shows that our schools have been well managed. Probably at no former period has a greater amount of intelligence, ability and zeal been enlisted in them, than by the teachers employed during the past term. A part of the credit is also due, undoubtedly, to the increasing wisdom and prudence of parents, and attention and docility of scholars.

Special attention has been recently paid to the manner of reading. A marked improvement in distinctness of articulation and enunciation, has been made, especially in those schools in and near the village, by the introduction of a new and cheap work, adapted to this object, viz : " The Gradual Reader." It is hoped that this work will soon be introduced

into every school in town, and that those intending to apply, as teachers, will procure and acquaint themselves with the principles of this little work, as it will probably become a permanent branch in our schools, and form an item in the examination of teachers.

We now proceed to report the condition of individual schools

DISTRICT No. 1. L. C. Browne, Superintendent. The summer term was taught by Miss Bancroft. The school was remarkably quiet, no particular instances of dissatisfaction reaching the superintendent. And judging from the appearance, at examination, the school was probably as good as the average of our summer schools, which pay no higher wages.

The winter term was taught by the same gentleman who had the charge of it for the two or three winters past. In order to get out the report before our annual town election, the examination of this, as of most of our other schools, occurred several weeks previous to the close of the term. The last few weeks being generally occupied in review, this unexpected examination found the school without any special preparation. And under these circumstances, which should have great weight in the estimate, the condition of the school was highly creditable to the teacher and scholars. The principal deficiency was an apparent disproportion between the young and the more advanced portion of the school. This apparent disparity probably arose, in part, from the unusual forwardness of many of the older scholars in this school, and the extraordinary attention recently paid to the younger scholars, especially in reading, in most of our other schools. The superintendent would like to see the primary branches take a more prominent position, and would recommend an increased attention to the manner of reading, for the whole school. This school has had a high name; and although there has been no going backward, yet they should be reminded not to repose upon their laurels, while so much progress is making in the schools around them.

Mr. Kendall maintains excellent discipline. No serious difficulty has occurred in this school, for the last three years or more, which is worthy of record, and creditable to all concerned; parents, scholars and teachers.

This school has suffered, the last few winters, for the want of a comfortable school-house. But the good people have aroused themselves and set an example worthy of the rank they hold, as No. 1. They have built one of the best school-houses in town. It is of brick, convenient in its interior arrangement, admirably located, with liberal grounds appended, and provision has been made to adorn the area with verdure and shrubbery. This has cost only about *one per cent.* on the taxable property in the district.

DISTRICT No. II, Was visited during the summer and the first part of the winter term by Mr. Osgood. In the summer term Miss Cotton's energetic discipline showed excellent results, both as respect to the behavior and studies of the scholars. This school needs judicious government more than any thing else, and they who have the management of its affairs should look well to this point, and give the district a better reputation for interest in education than it has generally enjoyed. The efforts lately made for a reform have been attended with very satisfactory results.

The services of Mr. Sawyer during the first part of the winter term were very effective. His manner is kind and energetic. The thoroughness with which he drilled the scholars in reading is worthy of general imitation by our teachers.

After the removal of Mr. Osgood, this school came under the supervision of Mr. Browne. It also passed from the charge of Mr. Sawyer, as teacher, to that of Mr. Wright. The scholars gave evidence of fair improvement, and it is believed that general satisfaction prevailed in the district in regard to the management of the school. The change of teachers in the middle of the term, was unfortunate. But Mr. Wright appeared to have discharged his duty faithfully. The present superintendent's acquaintance with this school commenced with the winter term; but even from this short acquaintance he could perceive the elements of insubordination existing in the school. There is, however, no want of brightness in the scholars. The young gentlemen who attend, are now so far advanced in years, that they will probably see the importance of improvement, and feel a laudable pride in setting good examples for the younger scholars. One great evil, in this district, is the indifference of parents. None appeared at examination.

DISTRICT No. III. The schools in this district were visited during the summer term by Mr. Osgood. They maintained the high reputation, which they have so long enjoyed. It is to be regretted however that in a district so highly favored as this, where the population is comparatively so stable and the means of instruction so ample, there should be so much irregularity in attendance. It is important for the citizens of the District to devise some mode of lessening the amount of tardiness and absence among the scholars. The recent regulation, abolishing excuses, has doubtless done some good, and also resulted in some evil. Perhaps there is no better mode of checking tardiness than to close the doors of the school-house at a quarter past the hour of commencing school, as is now done. But in order to make this plan effectual, some way should be taken to inform parents how often their children are absent. The plan formerly adopted of sending

home weekly returns was a good one, although it cost the teachers much trouble to make them out.

The upper school was taught very faithfully by Misses Baldwin and Ingalls. The scholars suffer a great loss in the departure of Miss Baldwin, but have reason to rejoice that one to whom they are so strongly attached has taken her place.

The second room was presided over by Miss Abbot with her usual fidelity and success. The appearance of the school was all the more creditable from the fact, that so large a number of the best scholars of the present season had been promoted to the upper room, and the teacher consequently had great difficulties to contend with.

Miss Wight has shown remarkable tact in the management of the infant school. The order and animation, that prevail among her goodly company of little children, make it quite a pleasure to visit her room.

In taking leave of the schools in this district, Mr. Osgood expresses the happiness that he has enjoyed in the discharge of his duties as superintendent, his thanks for the kindness and cooperation with which his humble efforts have been met by the citizens, and his earnest hope that the interests of education may prosper in this community, and reward fully all the time money and labor bestowed upon them.

After the departure of Mr. Osgood from town, this school was placed under the superintendence of Dr. Spalding, who visited the several departments during the winter. It has continued in a prosperous condition and there has been less difficulty in the management of the school than for many previous winters. This has resulted from the confidence felt by the committee and the people of the district, in the well established reputation of the teachers, and the readiness which is manifested at all times to sustain them in the discharge of their duties. It is now pretty generally understood throughout this district, that any effort to disturb the harmony of the school, by resisting just and salutary regulations of discipline, will meet with little favor with a large majority of the people, and be very likely to end in dishonor to those who make the attempt. The appearance of the school at the examination, was highly creditable to the teachers and gratifying to all present. There are few common schools in this or other places, in which the exercises, taken as a whole, would be of a higher character.

In the lower departments Miss Abbot and Miss Wight have labored most assiduously, and have done all that teachers could do under similar circumstances. Their duties have been peculiarly arduous, and have not been performed without some sacrifice of health. It would be a great relief to the teachers and an advantage to the school, which would amply

compensate for the extra expenses, if an assistant teacher could be employed in each of the lower rooms. The number of scholars in Miss Wight's room is, on an average, sixty or seventy, and the attendance is often greater. Any person who visits the school, must wonder how she manages such a multitude of young children so well as she really does—yet it is perfectly apparent that one teacher cannot keep them in very good order, and at the same time have her attention occupied with hearing recitations and giving instruction.

DISTRICT No. IV. Dr. Spalding, Superintendent. It is a fact worthy of notice in the history of this school, that during the past year, no complaints have been made against the teachers, and no disturbances have arisen to interrupt the peaceful continuance of the school. This is the first time for several successive years, when the winter term has not been brought to a close, by some difficulty between the instructor and the people of the district. The summer term was longer than usual and more than usually interesting. Quite a number of the parents visited the school and by this attention contributed much to encourage the teacher and scholars. The classes in geography and arithmetic appeared very well. There was a correctness and promptness in the answers of the scholars, which could have been attained only by diligent study and faithful instruction. Mr. Philbrick conducted the school well during the winter and gave very general satisfaction. Most of the young scholars made a decided improvement and the more advanced classes appeared well in most of their studies. The examination of the class in Colburn's Arithmetic would have been more satisfactory if the principle of analysis had been more attended to by the scholars in giving their answers. They were generally correct in the answer—but quite at a loss to express by words the process by which they obtained it. This is a fault too common in our schools, and should be corrected by every teacher, for by it the great object of this excellent arithmetic is nearly lost.

DISTRICT No. V. Dr. Spalding, Superintendent. This school was visited only once during the summer term, for the reason that the Prudential committee neglected to inform the Superintending committee of the time when the school commenced and closed. Omissions of this kind have sometimes occurred in other districts, and the committee have been left to discover as they best could, the proper time to visit the schools. It is presumed that this would in no instance be the case if the Prudential committee were aware of the duty which the law requires of them in this respect. The words of the statute are, that immediately on the commencement of the school, it is the duty of the Prudential committee "to give

information thereof, to the Superintending committee of the town." Some improvement has certainly been made in the school during the year, though the appearance of the classes, at the closing examination, was not such in all respects as the committee hoped it would be. Very little improvement has been made in reading by the older scholars, though some excuse may be found for this in the character of the book used by them—the American First Class Book. Not more than one member of the class was qualified to read from this book. The Rhetorical Reader would have been much more suitable. The class in Adams's Arithmetic appeared well as did the class in geography. The conduct of some of the larger girls was not altogether becoming, and there was more confusion in the school room than was necessary, considering the small number of scholars.

DISTRICT NO. VI. Dr. Spalding, Superintendent. This school was in a most unfortunate condition during the whole of the summer term, owing to an unhappy division in the district, which existed before the commencement of the school. A number of the inhabitants were so much opposed to the teacher employed by the Prudential committee, that they refused to send their children. The school was consequently small. Strong attempts were made by the disaffected party to remove the teacher, by bringing various grave accusations against her, the truth of which could not be ascertained by any evidence worthy of credence. Miss Spalding was therefore sustained by the unanimous voice of the committee; it appearing to them that she discharged her duty faithfully and that she was in all respects competent to instruct. The few children who attended school regularly, made good improvement, but the discouragements under which the teacher labored, rendered her incapable of performing her duties with the efficiency and success which she would otherwise have done.

In the winter the school was under the charge of Mr. Spalding and nothing occurred throughout the entire term to disturb its prosperity. The number of scholars was large and their attendance regular. It is not known that the least dissatisfaction was felt by any member of the district. The school appeared far better at the closing examination than at any previous time for the last three years. Under Mr. Spalding's instruction a marked improvement has been made in reading. By his efforts the American First Class Book was entirely banished from the school and Porter's Rhetorical Reader substituted in its place. The benefit of this change was very obvious. A small class was formed in which the "Gradual Reader" was used with great advantage to the scholars in regard to their habits of articulation and pronunciation. The school appeared so well both in regard to de-

partment and recitations, that the committee wished every parent in the district had been present to share the gratification which the examination afforded.

DISTRICT No. VII. Dr. Spalding, Superintendent. This school has been under well qualified and faithful teachers throughout the year. The harmony which has existed among the people of the district for several years, in relation to the school, has not been disturbed. The spirit which sometimes prevails, of keeping a sharp look-out for occasions to find fault with the teacher, does not seem to exist here, though the people are by no means indifferent to the interest of their school.

In the summer, Miss Fletcher was very successful in her instructions—the younger scholars, in particular, made uncommon improvement. The interest of the examination was increased by the presence of several of the parents. The occasion seemed to be one of importance with the scholars; they were in good order themselves, and had the school-house nicely swept and neatly trimmed with evergreens—scarcely an instance of indecorum was observed in the school—all appeared respectful in their manners and attentive to the exercises. On account of the early date at which the school report was called for, it became necessary to visit this district some time before the close of the winter school. The scholars were not apprised of the time when the examination would be held and had no opportunity to review their studies—but they were not unprepared, and in most of their exercises exhibited a degree of improvement very much to their own and their teacher's credit. The classes in grammar and arithmetic appeared very well, and if any exception were to be made to their generally good appearance, it would be in the matter of reading. In this particular they hardly come up to their attainments in other branches.

DISTRICT No. VIII. L. C. Browne, Superintendent. Miss L. Lund, Teacher. The attendance, this year, was more uniform than the last, though the average is given as less. Those who attended most regularly seemed to have made good progress. One great impediment, with this school, is the scattering locations of the families comprising the district. And in addition to this, is a lamentable indifference in regard to the character and improvement of the school. No parents appeared, at the examination, and little interest seemed to have been manifested. There is, at present, however, some ground of hope for an improvement of the character of this neighborhood, in regard to education.

DISTRICT No. IX. L. C. Browne, Superintendent. This school has been peculiarly unfortunate, during the past year,

in its changes of teachers. In the midst of the summer term, the able and faithful principal of the grammar-school, Rev. S. C. Pratt, took leave, for a more extensive and lucrative field of labor, as head of a grammar-school in a neighboring city. Mr. Parkinson succeeded him, and continued during the remainder of the term, with much success, being very ably assisted by Misses Hinton and Parkinson, who continued to the end of the year.

At the commencement of the winter term, Mr Emery took the place of Mr. Parkinson ; and considering that he was a stranger in town, and therefore with no previously established reputation to lean upon, and that there are many of the larger scholars, in such a school, ready to take advantage of any seeming laxity of discipline in such a case, he has acquitted himself, in the opinion of the superintendent, with much credit. Having the immediate charge of near two hundred different scholars beside the general oversight of the whole establishment, embracing over four hundred scholars, his discipline has necessarily been strong; and the burden and excitement of such a responsibility will palliate any error that may have been committed. No stranger would probably have succeeded better and been better sustained. It would be difficult to find another district so large and the people so variously circumstanced, more reasonable and quiet, in regard to the management of their school.

In his method of instruction, Mr. Emery is faithful, combining thoroughness and finish. His labors have contributed much to the elevation of the school, especially in reading. The pronunciation of his classes, even in their recitations, is a eulogy upon the teacher. And though the change of teachers has necessarily impeded the progress of the school, yet a perceptible advancement has been made, since the last report. As an evidence of the fluctuating character of this school, one whole class in philosophy had commenced, proceeded nearly through the book, and all but one or two of its members left the school, between the commencement and close of the winter term. The recitations in arithmetic, throughout the department, were highly creditable.

As a male principal is employed in this room through the year, and a liberal compensation given, it is hoped that one may be procured who designs to make teaching a permanent calling, and who will continue with the school. There are many young gentlemen in our colleges who depend upon their services, as teachers, through the winter, to aid in defraying the expenses of their education. Such deserve encouragement. And, fortunately, there are many districts, in which a male teacher is employed only during winter. Such teachers are profitable for such schools. They bring with them, from these fountains of our literature, the latest im-

provements in the sciences and modes of teaching, and thus enable us to keep pace with the advancement of the age.

But in a district requiring the constant services of a male teacher, there should be, if possible, a permanent one employed. Such a teacher will be more profitable from the intimate knowledge he will acquire of the condition of the school. If successful, he will command greater confidence and exert more influence than a transient teacher. He will learn the peculiarities of temper and disposition of his pupils, more thoroughly. These advantages will strengthen his authority and enable him to govern more effectually, and with less severity. He will also have stronger inducements to establish a reputation for teaching, and to give satisfaction to his employers. We hope these considerations will be duly weighed by the prudential committee, in employing a principal for the year ensuing.

The middle department lost its principal, at the same time with the grammar-school. Miss Cragin, who had acquired great popularity and influence with the school, from her past success, was compelled to leave, from the failure of her health. And Miss Parkinson, her faithful assistant, being at the time removed to supply the place of Miss Phelps, (which ill health had compelled her to abandon,) as assistant in the upper room, the scholars found themselves, at once, in the hands of strangers.

Misses Houston and Hunton, however, have well sustained the character of the school. The former seems well fitted, in respect to discipline, for the place of principal; and the industry and accuracy of the latter, render her a valuable assistant. High as the reputation of this school has been for order, the superintendent never saw it better than at the last examination. The exercises were also highly creditable, with the exception of a single class in Colburn's Arithmetic, who were deficient in the manner of reciting, hurrying to the answer, without explaining the steps of the process. This is a fault not unusual in other schools; and the deficiency was the more obvious here, from the general accuracy of the other recitations.

The west room, comprising the primary department, and under the charge of Miss Russell, is the only room which has retained the same principal, through the year. And though highly fortunate, in this respect, yet this advantage has been counterbalanced by the unprecedented changing of assistants. No less than six persons have acted in this capacity, during the year. This has thrown an undue share of labor upon the principal, rendering her task more arduous, perhaps, than that of any other female teacher employed in town. This is truly an infant school, many of the scholars being scarcely more

than three years old. During the summer term there were fifty four abecedarians.

The regular assistant, having been absent, from indisposition, eight weeks in succession, beside many odd hours, and her place supplied by several different individuals, unacquainted with the school, and the principal being a part of the time alone, the Superintendent had formed no very high expectations for the examination. These changes produced, indeed, a visible effect upon the progress of the classes. But the order still surpassed all anticipation, in view of the unfavorable circumstances.

Miss Russell has done herself credit for perseverance and success, under so much difficulty; and the amiableness of Miss Kendrick has endeared her to the principal and the scholars. To the ordinary qualifications of teachers, these ladies add a happy combination of vocal talent; and the musical exercises of the school are not the least interesting, and, considering the interest and love of attendance they excite, not the least profitable. The increased attendance is evidence of the satisfaction given. One great fault, in this district, is the inattention of the parents. They seldom visit the schools, except at their close. If they would frequently call in and observe the actual amount of labor and responsibility resting on their teachers, they would be even more tolerant than they are, and the few, low whisperings of complaint, occasionally heard, would be suppressed.

DISTRICT No. X. Dr. Spalding, Superintendent. Both departments of the school in this district have been under excellent management during the past year. So far as the superintendent was able to learn, there was no dissatisfaction felt towards either of the teachers of the summer schools. Both Miss Wilson and Miss Meriam, devoted themselves untiringly to their duties, and with a success which entitles them to the gratitude and respect of the district. The teacher in the upper room suffered not a little from the rudeness and impertinence of a few large boys, whose ideas of manliness seemed to consist in disregarding the regulations of the school and setting at defiance all the laws of good breeding. Miss Wilson did all in her power, by kindness and persuasion, to encourage a better spirit in these unruly boys, and not without some effect—but the interests of the school could only be secured by the expulsion of one or two of the most turbulent. Something of the same spirit was manifested at the beginning of the winter term, but the discipline of the instructor was quite effectual in putting a stop to all such proceedings. Mr. Walker was faithful in his efforts to improve the school and thorough in his instructions. The appearance of the classes at the close of the term was very creditable to him. The first

class in Adams's Arithmetic, and the second in Colburn's, passed a good examination. The class in grammar deserve particular notice for the correct and exact knowledge of the subject which they exhibited. Considerable improvement has been made in reading and the exercises in declamation would have done honor to much more experienced speakers. The people of the district who felt sufficiently interested in the school to be present at the examination, expressed their gratification at the appearance of the scholars—and if any persons were disposed to find fault with the teacher, they were of the number who never have visited the school, and who could have no very correct notions as to the qualifications of the instructor or the progress of the scholars. The district have been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Meriam; it would be difficult to find another teacher who could make herself so useful in the lower department of this school. The same complaint has been made by the teachers this year as in past seasons, in regard to the practice of taking children from school to work in the mills. This is attended with great evil to the individuals and to the whole school.

DISTRICT No. XI. The grammar-school during the summer term, was superintended by Mr. Browne. It was taught by Miss Parkhurst, with much success, both as regards the improvement of the school and the satisfaction of its patrons. Miss Parkhurst possesses excellent qualifications for the instruction and discipline of the more advanced scholars, such as compose our grammar-schools, during the summer term. She has one valuable requisite, a love of her profession. Her mode of instruction is characterized by thoroughness and simplicity; and her discipline, by a happy union of firmness and moderation. It is much to be regretted that a combination of circumstances tended to render the attendance, during the summer, in both departments of this school, unusually small, the average being less than half the whole number of scholars on the list. One cause was the attendance of a number of the more advanced female scholars at a select school in the village, commencing before the commencement of the district school. Another cause was the great prevalence of sickness, especially of measles, among the scholars.

The winter term was taught by Mr. Wason, with better success in regard to discipline, than the winter previous. No tidings of rebellion have been heard. Yet the order was not what it should be in a school composed of scholars so advanced in age and learning. The recitations, however, were generally good. Those in Colburn's Arithmetic were too hurried and indefinite. Those in grammar were good—the larger class, excellent. On the whole this school is advancing. The attendance and order need improvement. And we earn-

estly recommend to the district, at their next annual meeting, the consideration of the regulations mentioned in the general remarks, which have been found so effectual in our other village schools.

The lower room, under the care of Miss Bodwell, was visited during the summer term by Mr. Osgood. The order was good, the improvement of scholars was encouraging, and in all respects the school maintained the reputation which the instructor has long enjoyed for fidelity and success.

The winter term was taught by Miss Toothaker and superintended by Mr. Browne. The attendance was small, averaging only about one half the time. Considering this, the school appeared remarkably well at examination. Miss Toothaker is a faithful and energetic teacher, and appears to mingle kindness with decision. The order was good. All the classes gave evidence of thorough training. The superintendent has seen no scholars of similar ages, so well drilled in reading. This school needed such a teacher. The idea that children from five to ten years old need only a kind hearted woman to nurse and keep them quiet, and that her literary qualifications are of no consequence, is highly preposterous. Children of this age need correct models of pronunciation, and something of intellectual vigor to inspire a laudable ambition. We think the Prudential committee, were happy in their choice of a teacher for the winter term,

II. STATISTICS.

Table of Teachers, Number of Scholars, Attendance, etc.

District.	Term.	Room.	Teachers.	Wages and Board per month.	No. of Weeks.	Number of Scholars.	Males.	Females.	Average Attendance.	Census of Scholars.	Money.
1	1st		Miss S. Bancroft,	\$ 9 92	17	42	19	23	24	39	131 00
	2d		Mr. R. Kendali,	27 00	12	40	27	13	34		
2	1st		Miss A. Cotton,	11 00	16	33	22	16	30	45	131 00
	2d		Mr. E. P. Wright,	24 00	9	31	20	11	25		
5	1st	1	Misses Baldwin and Ingalls,	31 00	20	90	54	36	70		
		2	Miss Abbot,	14 00	20	36	32	43	50		
		3	Miss Wight,	14 00	20	100	55	45	60		
	2d	1	Mr. Sanborn and Miss Ingalls,	46 00	20	89	56	33	65	359	731 28
		2	Miss Abbot,	14 00	20	75	40	35	50		
		3	Miss Wight,	14 00	20	93	55	38	70		
4	1st		Miss Wright,	11 12	16	20	12	8	15	18	131 00
	2d		Mr. Philbrick,	24 00	12	25	20	5	21		
5	1st		Miss Wilkins,	11 33	10	21	13	8	17	28	88 77
	2d		Miss Cotton,	14 00	15	23	15	13	22		
6	1st		Miss Spalding,	10 67	14	15	8	7	10	37	131 00
	2d		Mr. Spalding,	26 00	12	38	25	13	30		
7	1st		Miss Fletcher,	11 00	16	31	12	19	23	46	131 00
	2d		Mr. Blood,	24 00	14	47	26	21	40		
8	1st		Miss L. Lund,	12 00	24	22	8	14	10	21	88 77
9	1st	1	Mr. Parkinson, Misses Hunton and Parkinson,	63 00	24	155	76	79	100		
		2	Misses Houston and Hunton,	25 00	24	97	42	55	80		
		3	Misses Russell and Kendrick,	25 00	24	166	94	72	90	647	1317 95
	2d	1	Mr. Emery, Misses Hunton and Parkinson,	68 00	16	198	108	90	126		
		2	Misses Houston and Hunton,	25 00	16	105	51	54	75		
		3	Misses Russell and Kendrick,	25 00	16	120	69	51	80		
10	1st	1	Miss Wilson,	14 00	23	70	37	33	30		
		2	Miss Meriam,	14 00	21	52	26	26	33		
	2d	1	Mr. Walker,	23 00	11	60	30	30	46	136	277 03
		2	Miss Meriam,	14 00	11	50	24	26	35		
11	1st	1	Miss H. M. Parkhurst,	14 00	20	59	31	28	24		
		2	Miss Bodwell	14 00	20	92	44	48	48		
	2d	1	Mr. Wason,	28 00	15	64	30	34	40	171	345 32
		2	Miss S. E. Toothaker,	14 00	15	73	44	29	37		

III. GENERAL REMARKS.

I. INSTRUCTION. One great deficiency in former years has been an inattention to correct pronunciation. A remedy for this evil has been introduced in the use of the "Gradual Reader." It is hoped this remedy will be perseveringly applied till an entire cure shall have been effected. But let not this branch divert attention from punctuation, which is another important item in good reading.

Colburn's Arithmetic should not be used, like Adams', the pupil giving only the result, and a few of the general steps; but in every sum, he should name, not only the quantity, but the measure and the commodity also. If the result sought be seven barrels of flour, he should not say, merely, "seven," nor "seven barrels;" but "seven barrels of flour." He should also, whenever he names a number, state the relation that number bears to any other number or numbers with which it stands connected in the sum. Such a course of instruction, only, can answer the purpose of mental discipline for which this book is designed.

The good old fashion of spelling from columns, in the opinion of the committee, should not be abandoned. Spelling words selected from a reading lesson, by merely naming over the letters in the word, without dividing or accenting the syllables, can never impart a correct habit of orthography or pronunciation. Scholars thus trained will be at a loss in writing that numerous class of words, especially, in which a single vowel forms an unaccented syllable.

II. DISCIPLINE. Your committee would improve this opportunity for presenting their increasing conviction of the importance of passing a code of regulations in each district for the government of the schools. This has already been done in a few of the districts, and with unquestionable advantage. Previous to the adoption of this plan, these schools were continually subject to contentions between the teachers and a portion of the people in the districts, arising very frequently from attempts of the instructor to enforce measures of discipline, which he considered necessary to the good order and management of the school, and which he was obliged to institute on his own individual authority. These difficulties often resulted in arraying different parties in the district against each other, in creating a most unhappy state of feeling in the community, and sometimes in the complete disorganization of the school. By the adoption of the course recommended, many of these evils have been obviated and many more may be. When the people of a district are assembled to deliberate calmly upon the interests involved in the education of their children and the young in their midst, they will be much more

likely to adopt judicious and salutary measures of discipline, than they will be to countenance or even to submit to them under the excitement of a district school warfare. The advantage too, which teachers derive from such an arrangement, is of the greatest service to them in their management of the school. They have something to rely upon in their efforts to improve the minds and manners of their pupils; and can secure obedience to the laws of the school more effectually and at the same time with less severity than they could possibly do if they had not the voice of the district to sustain them. Again it prevents a vast deal of insubordination in those scholars who are disposed to be disorderly. They will much oftener resist the authority of the instructor alone, than when he is supported by the district. A sufficient number of instances have already occurred to prove, that the people of a district will sustain a teacher in enforcing a law, which they have had a voice in making, when they would not have done so, if the teacher had attempted to enforce the same measure upon his own responsibility. Without prescribing what regulations are best adapted to each school, your committee would recommend those which have been successfully tried in some of the districts, and which are in substance as follows :

1. The school shall commence at nine o'clock in the morning, and at half past one o'clock in the afternoon.

2. A punctual attendance of all the scholars will be required, and if detained ten minutes after the time, they must bring a written excuse from their parents or guardians, and no scholars shall be allowed to leave the school during school hours without a written request to that effect from their parents or guardians, excepting on extraordinary emergencies, to be determined by the instructor.

3. If any scholar shall be detected in cutting the seats, injuring the school-house, or defacing any of the buildings connected with it, his or her parents or guardian shall immediately repair the damage, or the instructor shall report the name of the offender to the prudential committee.

4. No scholar shall be allowed to use any profane or indecent language, throw stones at, or otherwise abuse any scholar while on his or her way to or from the school, or during the time of intermission or recess.

5. It is a law of the State, that every scholar shall be provided with suitable books. If any neglect to procure them, the instructor is requested immediately to report their names to the school committee, who will see that they are obtained.

6. If any scholar shall persist in the violation of any of the foregoing rules and regulations, after the instructor shall have used suitable means to correct the evil, he shall report the said refractory scholar to the prudential and superintend-

ing committees, to be dealt with as the case may require,

The seventh regulation we deem of the greatest importance, for the reason that a disregard to it, is a chief source of the disturbances which distract our schools. It is, however, different from the preceding, in being especially applicable to parents, and we trust their good sense will lead them to appreciate its utility and advantage. Since it must depend wholly upon their feelings and will, for its adoption and enforcement, we would suggest to them the propriety of acting upon it in the form of the following resolution.

7. Resolved, That parents, who may be dissatisfied with the management of the school or the treatment of scholars, shall state their grievances to the prudential committee or to the teacher, not during school hours, and shall in no case countenance disobedience to the rules of the school.

By an observance of these regulations, most of the troubles which arise in our schools, may be peacefully adjusted by those who must eventually settle them, before they have been noised abroad through the district and have set the people at variance with each other or with the teacher. It is a common occurrence, for a feeling of dissatisfaction and even hostility towards the teacher, to pervade the district before he is apprised of it or is aware that he has given any occasion for such a feeling. The children are not slow to understand how their parents regard the teacher, and if at all disposed to make trouble, they will take occasion by this state of things, to involve him still more in difficulty, and the frequent result is, that the instructor can retain his situation no longer, with any comfort to himself or advantage to the school. Much more might be written in favor of the plan proposed; but the limits of the report forbid that we should add more than to express our hope, that every district will take the subject into consideration before the schools commence for the present year.

III. SCHOOL-HOUSES. The prosperity of a school depends, in greater degree than we are apt to realize, upon the condition of the school-house. No one enjoys public worship, to the full extent, when the meeting-house is cold or filthy. No family is so comfortable, harmonious and happy, in an open, cold, and smoky dwelling, as in a new and neat one. And the same principle is equally applicable to school-houses. When scholars are shivering with cold, there is strong temptation to make a noise. The exercise of motion is almost necessary to keep warm. Their minds are also diverted from their studies by the discomfort; and this paves the way to mischief and insubordination.

We voluntarily expend liberal sums for the erection and repair of churches and our private dwellings, but often grumble at a light assessment for a comfortable school-house. Even our horses and cattle are housed or sheltered according to the season and their natural wants. But the comfort of our children, six hours in the day, during the coldest portion of the year, is often most unwisely and inhumanly neglected.

Our more remote and less wealthy districts are not the only ones that fall under this censure. It is applicable to some of our larger and richer schools. No. IX is, in the number of its scholars and the annual expenditure of funds, the most important school in town. The school-house, in this district, remains in an unfinished and uncomfortable state. Those unplastered, bare, brick walls, in the lower rooms, are really barbarous. The district passed a vote, at the last annual meeting, to provide thermometers for the rooms; but the prudential committee have procured but one; probably because of their scruples in regard to the propriety of expending the school funds for such objects. Yet the comfort and health of the school demand a uniform temperature; and when there are more than one hundred pairs of lungs inhaling the air of a single room, it is difficult to regulate the warmth without a guide.

No. III. considering the state of their school-house and the means of the district, would have suffered no loss, in the end, could the wind, which unroofed the building last year, have paid its visit at an hour when the house was empty, and made its work of dilapidation more complete. It is hoped that the example of No. 1 will be followed by rebuilding or repairs, in some of our other districts. We would not have districts rush wildly into debt, for any object; but judicious and generous appropriations for school-houses are wise investments, of which our children and posterity will receive the interest.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD SPALDING,) Superintending
L. C. BROWNE,) School Committee.